



نی حمایت کننده رسانه‌های آزاد افغانستان
Nai supporting open Media in Afghanistan

Nai Research:

**Comparison of the Status of
Freedom of expression in the
National unity government and
during the 13-years rule of Ha-
mid Karzai's government**

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Before reading

The findings of Nai, supporting open media in Afghanistan, show that the government's behavior with the media has worsened during the period of national unity government.

The findings indicate that in nearly three years of national unity, the government's behavior towards the media and cynical journalists and the state of the media's work have worsened during this period. Reports indicate that during the three years of the national unity government, contrary to the incumbency of President Hamid Karzai, the heads of state have been insulting the media and journalists.

According to statistics, for the first time, the National Security Council has been cracking down on journalists' unlawful arrests under the national unity government.

According to the statistics, journalists and businessmen are offended by the Office of the President's spokesman, another recent case of censure in the media. The harassment of reporters by the president's bodyguards is also another violence that arose in the era of the national unity government and was not prevalent.

Unlike the law, for the first time since the establishment of a system of freedom of expression, the government of national unity on print media has also imposed a tax on the prevailing tax law, contrary to the media law. Similarly, during the period of the National Unity Government, the role of the media in establishing the democratic process or the election in the country has diminished, as the structure of the selection committee of election commissioners removed the media representation during the national unity government. Also, according to the statistics of media institutions, the prohibition on asking and not reporting to reporters by the president, the first appeared in the government of national unity and hasn't had antecedent.

In this report, we will look at a comparison of the behavior of the national unity government with the same time in the era of former President Hamid Karzai government.

In the series of these behaviors, the government of national unity with the media, the constitution, the media law and the law on access to information, and the human rights conventions and declarations that Afghanistan pledges to respect for the right to freedom of expression and information, each of which We have included this report in detail.

1- Prevention of right of asking by the president

A: In the National unity government

One of the violations of freedom of expression and access to information is to be prevented by the highest level of government from asking and not responding. For the first time, preventing of asking questions from president on information was established by Ashraf Ghani.

During the time of the National Unity Government, the right of access to information was violated by the largest public official in the front of the media cameras. On the 4 April of 2017 and on this solar year (1396), when President Ghani appeared at a news conference to inform about his trips to Australia and Indonesia. But when Sharif Amiri, a journalist from TOLO news introduced a question to the public to receive information and broadcast it to the people, the president treated him insultingly and did not answer his question. The incident of President Ghani's encounter with harsh reactions by journalists and institutions supporting freedom of expression.

Subsequently, on the same day, Shah Hussain Mortazavi, head of the presidential press office, responded to the confidentiality of journalists and guerrilla organizations and journalist supporters, justifying Ghani's encounter with reporters on his Facebook page, "The reporters had promised, based on the previous understanding, They are questioning regarding the topic of the conference."

Meanwhile, the laws of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan have not provided any limitation for asking the president or any other official at news conferences.

Sharif Amiri, in a conversation with Nai media watch office, said: "While the president prevented my question from being answered by other media outlets when asking questions outside the congressional context, they only stopped when I realized that I was asking about the rule of law. »

According to the reporter, the President's obstruction of asking questions is actually a kind of contempt for journalists. "I felt that the president was disrespectful to me as a representative of a large media."

In response to the action, Nai Office said that no agreement could go beyond the laws of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

Abdul Mujeeb Khalwatgar, CEO of Nai office said; "The law goes beyond understanding and agreements. Article 50 of the Constitution of the country considers access to information to be the right of every citizen. The law of the right of access to information, the provision of any information unless it is contrary to the public interest, integrity and independence of Afghanistan, is considered by the Government of Afghanistan. No understanding can deny the constitution or the law of access to information. "

In the second paragraph of Article 4 of the Access to Information Act is the government's obligation to provide information is stated: "The agencies are required to make the information available to the public in accordance with the provisions of this law."

Similarly, the president's response to the questions of a journalist at the news conference on April 20, 2017, caused other journalists not to question the president to insult themselves in other areas of their work. The limitation in queries was clearly a clear violation of the law on access to information, according to which the law permits the right of every citizen to receive information and information, and obliges government officials to provide requested information and information. An agreement with reporters to ask for something and not to ask for anything else has been indicative of the presidential system's systematic behavior to propagate an issue and to prevent the seizure of information about another subject, and is in contradiction with the rules and laws.

Subsequently, journalistic bodies criticized the president for not answering their questions, saying that the president's move was in contravention of the constitution and in contravention of the law of the right of access to information, which he himself had initiated for the first time.

Meanwhile, the reporters' center announced the announcement: "The president, contrary to the law, has not been able to access information that he himself has acknowledged as one of his honor honors, he did not allow the Tolo News correspondent to ask a question outside his travel plan, and the same correspondence with the correspondent of Ariannews But, despite that, the Qur'an al-Jazeera television correspondent questioned that he had no relation to his conference."

B: In the former government

In the pre of national unity government, not only during the same time as the national unity government, but even over the past 13 years (1381- 1393), when the system of commitment to freedom of expression in the country passed, the former president never prevented journalists from asking.

2. President's insult to the media

A: In the national unity government

While at the beginning of the day, the commitment and promise made by the National Unity Government to provide a better use of the right to freedom of expression was raised, but after months, more than just encouraging further encouragement for freedom of expression and the spread of the media But President Ashraf Ghani has insulted the media.

Mr. Ghani said on the 11th of December, 1959, calling on security forces as part of the 209th Shahin Corps in Balkh Province, " Put the TVs on one side | Stay out of them, winds come from them but bombs come from you "

Nai and other media supporting organizations criticized the president's "offensive" speech for the media and also urged the president to apologize from the media , but he did not apologize Media. Media supporting organizations believed that along with the possibility of securing religion and his commitment to freedom of expression and the free media, was also a reason to strengthen the sense of standard work among journalists.

For the first time in the past 16 years, it was also during the time of the National Unity government, which the spokesman for the highest government official insulted journalists, and vice versa the potato sellers.

The words of Shah Hussain Mortazavi, the presidential office spokesman who, in a television program on the 20th of April, called the journalists as potato sellers and, with a deductible mutter, insulted these sections of society, and all the reporters and media staff, This sort of deal with journalists don't suit the position of the presidential office and strongly criticized it. Even some reporters expressed disappointment in their response to the presidential confrontation with the media, saying: " Read the exordium of Freedom of Expression! »

B: In the former government

From the year 2002 to the beginning of the national unity government, the president never came to insulting speeches about the media. Thus, the head of the National Unity Government is the first president of the new regime since 1381 in Afghanistan, who spoke to the media with "defamatory" literature. Also, none of the spokesmen of the former government had been insulted media and potato sellers.

3- Detention of reporters by order of the National Security Council

A: In the national unity government

During the past sixteen years, for the first time in the course of the National Unity Government, the National Security Council arrested several reporters by undermining media law.

Zaki Daryahi, director of the (Ruz) information newspaper, and Jawad Naji, one of the other media activists, were arrested on 1 and 2 August 2016, under the command of Mohammad Hanif Atmar, a consultant to the National Security Council and national security forces. Their national security was interrogated the Kabul Taxi Facebook page which criticized government leaders and authorities, and released after a while.

After the release, the two journalists said they were at risk because of their arrest on the orders of the National Security Council. They said they Kabul taxi page was criticizing leaders and important officials and now, with this advocate of the National Security Council advocates of criticized leaders, they suspect that the author of Kabul Taxi, Zaki Daryahi and Jawad Naji, that They are going to take their lives and their families

Jawad Naji was a past official in the Office of Information Affairs, but at the time of the National Security Council's action, he did media work. According to Mr. Naji, national security has called for national security adviser Mohammad Hanif Atmar and has responded to the National Security Forces survey staff about three hours. Naji was accused of admin of the Page, but until the last minute of the investigation, national security officers had not provided documents proving that they were the administrator of this Facebook page and ultimately allowed Mr. Naji to return home.

Jawad Naji, at that time and in a special interview with Nai media watch office, said: " I feel that there are certain loopholes in the pursuit of freedom of expression in this country, if the situation continues , it will soon release the corporal freedom of expression, We will bury it in a cemetery named Afghanistan . "

One day before the arrest of Mr. Naji, Zaki Daryahi, the director of the daily newspapers, had also summoned national security on suspicion of launching the Facebook page of Kabul Taxi, who also replied to the NSC's intelligence agency for hours. Due to lack of evidence, Showing that he was behind this Facebook page, was abandoned.

Mr. Daryahi, who had lost his belief in freedom of expression in Afghanistan after his charge to the National Directorate of Security under the command of Mohammad Hanif Atmar, and in a conversation with the Nai media watch at the time, said: " this type of terrible accusation will put future of my job my life and my family at risk. "

The unlawful summons by the Security Council, during the government of national unity, bring a new kind of fear among journalists and those who work in this area of activity.

However, according to the media law, the only complaints and media offense commission can complain to reporters and the media, and if referrals to prosecutors are approved, it can be followed up by justice and prosecution offices.

B: In the former government

Although during the past 13 years of the incumbent government, no journalist and media activist were arrested on the orders of the National Security Council, arrests were conducted by institutions such as prosecutors and other institutions. The arrests that took place over the course of the National Unity government.

During the incumbency of Hamid Karzai, police soldiers stormed the prosecutors to raid television, and for some time some officials arrested the TV and mistreated them in the process.

The director of the National Armani newspaper, the journalists and staffs of the Peyman newspaper, were also journalists who were illegally arrested and released for the time being under the sovereignty of Hamid Karzai.

4. Taxation on print media

A: In the national unity government

For the first time, in the national unity government, the Ministry of Finance of the country, in a decision opposite to the media law, was also obliged to pay the print media on the 20th of April. While under the Article 53 of the Media Act and Article 34 of the Regulations on the Establishment and Activities of Public and Private Media, print media are exempted from paying taxes.

Article 53 of the Media Law states: "The proceeds of the media outlets and the institutions referred to in Article 27 of this Act (the media, publishing organizations and publishing houses) shall be subject to finance in accordance with the provisions of this law." But the next section of this article states: "The Temporary and non-temporary printing media are exception. "

B: In the former government

In the same time as the National Unity Government did not regulate or impose any obligation on the print media to pay taxes. The military, which had imposed the amnesty law on print media, was the former government under Hamid Karzai. Along with the fact that Karzai's government did not provide finance to print media for supporting the media, its period was the founder of the amnesty of taxes on print media.

5. The role of the media in the election and election committee

A: In the national unity government

In a "disappointing" act, during a national unity government, the media representative removed from the composition of the selection committee of election commissioners. The media representation in this committee could help to increase the scope of civil liberties by helping people who are committed to democracy and freedom of expression.

While the hopes and good intentions that the presence of the media representative as a supporter of civil liberties in the committee for the reform of the electoral system was tangible and it was alleged that the selection committee might also be given the opportunity to represent the media, this good intention in the government of National unity was eliminated. Fahim Dashti, a media representative in the selection committee in response to the removal of this representation on the 25th of Hoot in 1394, said at a news conference, "Circles in the presidential elite hamper the reform of the electoral system." Mr. Dashti continued to say, "Circles in the citadel and The Security Council has removed the media representative from the selection committee. "

B: In the former government

In the government before national unity, the media and journalists, as those who work to bring about a democratic society, have been involved in setting up and holding the most important pillar of the electoral democracy. Under the leadership of Hamid Karzai, the media was supposed to have a representative in the committee to elect the Independent Election Commission (IEC) for their firmness and opposition to civil liberties. However, for any reason, this was never achieved.

6. Beating of journalists by bodyguards of the president

A: In the national unity government

On 30 of August 2016, during the visit of the president to Bamiyan province, a number of Bamiyan citizens protested what they called injustice and discrimination, but they were suppressed by the president's special guards or "PPS", using force Dispersed them and silenced their voices, and journalists who wanted to portray the inappropriate encounters of the security authorities with the film's protesters were captured, abused and threatened.

Approximately 10 journalists were subjected to physical violence and insulted by security officers during the news coverage of the crackdown on protesters. Even a critic's correspondent (Zaman Ahmadi) was arrested several hours ago by Mr. Ghani's visit to Bamiyan province and was released after the president's return to Kabul.

Not only in Bamiyan Province, Kabul, reporters complained about the irresponsible and illegal exposure of presidential guards to Nai Office and other pro-media organizations and journalists.

A reporter from Radio Kelid (Masoud Ansar) told to Nai office that he wanted to go to the Council of Ministers on the 22 August 2016, to report, but on the way, because the president opened the palace of stars (the palace of stars) at the Foreign Ministry, the roads were blocked and when Masoud Ansar, the Radio Kelid correspondent asked to take pictures of the problems of pedestrians because of a stumbling block, one of the bodyguards of the president stopped him and after threatening to six months in jail and insulted him, he took his camera and Cleared the contents inside of it.

In response to this behavior, as well as the reaction of the presidency, Nai office said to the president: "Prove that you are acting in support of freedom of speech."

Shah Hussain Mortazavi, a deputy spokesman for the presidency at that time, said: "After the investigation, the perpetrators of the violence will be punished." But no news of the punishment was issued.

Meanwhile, Seyeed Rashad Kashefi, the National Authorities Weekly Reporter, was beaten and abused by presidential guards on Saturday, 16 April 2017. Kashefi, who went on to cover the meeting of the Council of Ministers, claims to have blocked his presidential guard at the entrance to the road leading to the office, and despite the fact that his identity card was revealed to his bodyguards, he was still one of the special guards of Presidential security has slammed and threatened him.

Kashefi says: "The president's bodyguards were who beat me on their clothes was written president bodyguards and I was threatened by the bodyguards of the president on the day the new parliament was opened."

B: In the former government

In Eid al-Adha, on 28 October 2012, a bloody suicide attack took place in Faryab Province, which swept a large number of innocent people into the soil and blood; Hamid Karzai, with his delegation, who wanted to visit this bloody event, but at that time, guards President Hamid Karzai has been dealing with threatening and insulting journalists.

Mohammad Hassan Sardash, a reporter for Ariana's television in Maimana who was threatened and insulted by the guards of President Karzai, In an interview with the Nai media watch office said that after a suicide bombing that occurred on the first day of the Eid al-Adha in the city of Maimana and testifies And wounding more than 100 people in the city, President Hamid Karzai met with a senior government official to sue the victims of the suicide attack in Maimana city of Faryab Province.

Mohammad Hassan Sardash, said that Hamid Karzai and his delegation, who came to this city (Maimana), appealed to a group of survivors of the suicide attack and other Maimana residents and ended more with emotional speeches of the parliament, and the ground for Serious words and issues that reporters and other people were waiting for was not possible.

Mr. Sardash said, "With the speeches of the president, the condolences of the reporters were not provided, we wanted to interview President Karzai, but the caretakers of President Karzai did not only not allow me, but insulted me, and even threw up the tape of my film and Broke it. "

7. Problems creation for media with the peace process

A: In the national unity government

Although earlier there were those who were against the media. The announcement of Jihad by Abdul Sattar, the representative of the Majles, and AbdulMa'arov, a professor at the University of Takhar, against the media were examples of these tortures against the media, but after the coming of the national unity government, these people were added, and for the first time in the state of national unity Who was the leader of an "armed opposition group" to the crowds who had declared hostility to the media freely.

The national unity government, in its most important action, has peace with Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, the leader of the Islamic Party, who fought against the government over the past 16 years. This reconciliation was a hefty sequel to freedom of expression at the very beginning and created a lot of journalists' concerns.

Gulbuddin Hekmatyar was the first "armed opposition leader" to join the national unity government, but media and journalists believe that the positions that Mr. Hekmatyar faced in front of the media at the start of joining the peace process promotes opposition to the media. Hekmatyar once called the "Layen" media and once again "Wicked."

During his arrival in Kabul, he was confronted with the media and insulted the media by using insulting words and words. Hekmatyar said: "I call on all people to come out and rid them of the mouths of these wicked media, to save the people from these ... these have created so many sedition."

Mr. Hekmatyar's action was faced and criticized by the brutal response of the organizations that defended freedom of expression.

"By expressing its concern over recent statements by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar about the media, the former jihadi leader wants to respect the freedom of expression, which is a fundamental right of the people, in accordance with the country's constitution," the Afghan journalists said.

B: In the previous rule

Despite the great efforts of the government at the time of Hamid Karzai, no direct leader of the opposition was joined to this government. Several journalists and media have been threatened or attacked by terrorist groups in the past years.

8. Bloody events that made journalists suspicious of the government

A: During the period of national unity government

For the first time in the time of the National Unity government, a number of journalists are turning to the government as a source of violent terrorist acts of violence against them. On December 11, 1395, a car carrying journalists who had gone to cover security operations in the district of Safa, Zabul province, was hit by a roadside attack and three journalists were wounded. The Afghan journalist, the reporter of the Kabir-ul-dot com website, Najib Pashtun, a Zabul Times correspondent and a local radio correspondent at the Sheikh Mathi, Ghostullah Hemmat, were wounded by the embedded mine explosion.

The three correspondents from Qalat city, Zabul province, traveled to the district of Safayi that province to cover the military operation launched against the Taliban, but in returning their vehicle carriers hit the roadside mines and all three of those caravans that all reporters were injured.

Lal Jan Afghan, a journalist wounded in the incident, who was treated during an interview in Kabul, told the reporter of the Nai media that: "On the second day of the operation of the security forces, which I wanted with my two other colleagues, the Kabul-Kandahar highway We made a report and we traveled and wounded our car carrier after being interviewed by school students on the path in the area known as Ishaqazai. "

The reporter says that first the security forces took off from the area, and after that, when the reporters' car was crossed, the mine exploded.

Lal Jan continues: "Before us, the Ranger's vehicle passed through the same road, but the mine did not explode, but when our vehicle crossed, a big explosion occurred, it's amazing to us."

According to the reporter, because of the fact that the Taliban are not present in the area and the area is one of the safest areas in Zabul, construction of this mine can not be done along the road.

He regards this act as a fool against journalists by the riots within the government, but his colleagues have been silent about this.

This is not the only event that journalists have put in place for local government. During the period of national unity government, one of the safest points in the country, which is Daikundi Province, was also attacked in the center of the province.

The findings and findings of the recent attack on a radio station in Daikundi province show that even in a safe, insecure province, there is an attempt to prevent media activity.

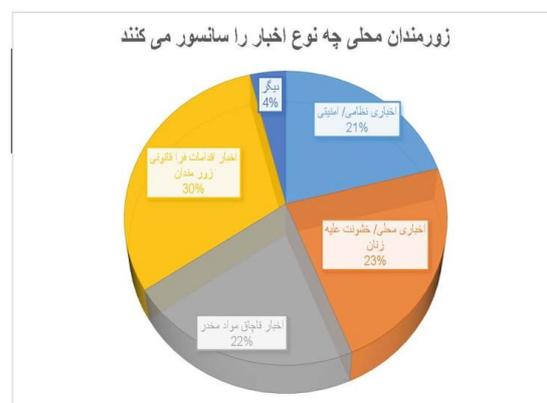
Nai reviews suggest that the government did not want to provide radio security Nasim in Daikundi by not providing media security at the safest point in Afghanistan - which has the ability to provide security. These surveys also show that the questionable attack on Radio Nasim was not only not being followed by the government, but instead of pursuing, pressurizing the Radio Nasim to press agencies and employees to recall the authorities and employees of the radio.

Twenty-nineteenth, 1395 Daikundi, the safest province in Afghanistan, witnessed an attack on one of the radios in the province. Documents from the attack on Radio Nasim say that the unidentified gunmen attacked the radio overnight and threatened the radio without the Taliban presence and other armed opponents in the province widespread Exist, they continued.

Meanwhile, Reza Waheedi, director of Radio Nasim, in connection with the attack and threats to the radio, said that he was threatened before the attack, and the armed forces came to his house once and beat him. Mr. Wahedi says: "On a 20th radio date (1395), at midnight, a bomb exploded. Before the blast, unidentified people came to my house and knocked me down. At about two o'clock in the night, two armed men shot my door and when I opened the door, I fell on my face and I fell to the ground, and the two people were inside the room and they were beaten by me. "

"Once they got out of the house, they blew up in about a minute, and I thought it was necessary to take the police because I had already received threats in the form of a telephone," he says.

"We repeatedly threatened and, based on these threats, we headed the police, which we are threatened with and take action to ensure our security," said Radio Nazem, chairman of Radio Nasim. The security



command was in the process of threats, when it blew out, I doubted that there were security forces, but there were bombs that had been thrown onto the radio and had threatened to kill me before they were killed. "

B: In the previous rule

In the period before the government of national unity, the reed has not been confronted with the fact that the media and journalists consider the government as a factor in fearful behavior. In the same time as the national unity government did not happen in the previous government, but the armed attack and spreading of fear, by the Attorney General's Office on the Tolo TV on April 28, 2007, was the largest direct incident of direct government by journalists and the media is read.

The BBC reported in a statement: "Following a protest by the Attorney General of Afghanistan to broadcast a news story of Tolo's private television in Kabul, police officers stormed the television building and took at least three of its employees."

On December 25, 2009, a number of police officers entered the Nourin TV building in Kabul with a number of prosecutors and illegally detained staff and demolished their equipment. And Nasto Naderi, one of the directors of the TV, was taken away after being beating and released again after two hours.

9- Ordain of Censorship

A: During the period of national unity government

The polls launched on the initiative of the Nai office show that the national unity government is the biggest factor of censorship in the Afghan media. Another factor that has been described as a weapon in a systematic media deal in the past 10 years is censorship. According to the survey, Abdul Mujeeb Khalwatgar, CEO of Nai office, said censorship was applied to media by all it is means.

According to a poll released in September 2015, 48% of the polls said censorship was carried out by the government.

The practice of censorship brought serious concerns to the institutions of media advocates, including the Nai office.

In Helmand province, director of the local radio and television department of the Khawar, was arrested by the national security forces for several hours.

Mohammad Sadiq, director general of the local radio and television center in eastern Helmand province, was arrested by security guards for several hours in June of 1395 and was released again by signing the pledge.

Mr. Sadiq said: "The reason for his arrest by national security forces was the broadcasting and sharing of a news conference by the deputy chairman of the provincial council of Helmand, which was broadcast live on television.

Sadiq, in a phone call with the Nai media watch office, described the flow of his detention: "They called me to the national security and said that we came to the TV office. I went to office when I got a car standing at the back door of the television building and told me to come and go to NDS, they took me and when I reached the gate of national security, they took my phones and took me in. "

The director of the eastern television said he was asking him when he was arrested about who and who I was posting on the order and why I was publishing the provincial council press conferences.

On 03 January 2017, a local TV correspondent in eastern Kunduz province, was beaten by a provincial governor's secretary for filming a wave of protests against the provincial governor.

Mr. Noori during the phone call told to Nai media watch office; "It was supposed to introduce Kunduz's governor, Asadullah Omarkhil, in a program designed to introduce the new head of the University of Kunduz, but this governor's action was faced by the opposition and reaction of some of the professors of the University of Kunduz. It was disrupted. The guards of the governor of Kunduz dismantled the gun bars, the masters and the guests present at the hall. Mr. Faisal Noori, who was portrayed in this event, said that he was beaten and threatened by the sacking of Mirwais Ahmadzai's secretary and another guard of the governor of Kunduz.

In the government, the national unity was first arrested by a provincial governor (Baghlan governor) for a group of journalists or released for a few hours.

The private television of Arezo sent an official letter to the Nai Office in stating the taking away of the freedom of group of colleagues by Baghlan governor. According to the letter, a group of aspiring TV partners were sent to Baghlan Governor to conduct a face-to-face interview at the office of Mr. Abdulhai Nemati. The letter adds that Mr. Nemati, the governor of Baghlan during the interview, asks the reporter to remove everything that he has been filming. He discontinued the interview and told reporters on television that they would not be able to leave the governor's office until he left the interview, which lasts for about 40 minutes.

A letter has also recently been circulated to the Nai office who was sent to Farah province's other provincial security and government offices on 6th of April 1396 and has been instructed by the government to interview the media about the security situation in Farah But the spokesman for the province must respond to all media in all sectors.

In a letter signed by the deputy governor of Farah, he said: "According to the guidance of the center and the meeting of the military council of Farah, it is decided that no one from the civilian and military agencies and their press offices will be interviewed on security issues, and only The head of the press office and spokesman for the provincial government will make a statement. "

The other part of the letter comes: "The officials of the press offices of the military and civilian agencies have no right to comment on the security issues of Farah province and, in the event of an irresponsible and inaccurate report, the competent authorities and the media will have the next responsibility for the same departments. »

In the course of the National Unity Government, Helmand Province Provincial Information and Culture Directorate in July 1395 illegally called on local radio stations in Kandahar to don't broadcast the voices of girls and women who singing their favorite tunes through the radio.

In an extrajudicial action in the month of Saratan in 1395, the provincial prosecutor's office appealed to Najib Sahil to threaten the imprisonment of the local reporter. That journalist published social media outlets that revealed corruption. The Helmand Police Headquarters issued a letter to the prosecutor's office in the province, which the journalist had to remove from what he posted on his Facebook page.

94% of respondents said they would not write and publish critical content in social media for various reasons such as threats, fears, and neglect of critical and corrective materials.

Only 6% of participants say that there is no censorship in the social media and they can write and publish any critical and corrective material.

58 percent of participants say censorship is in the social media, due to the threats of supporters and those who have been criticized.

Do the social media users can write critical subjects?



■ آزاد ■ سانسور ■

What are the reasons of censorship and self-censor in the social media



■ بی توجهی به انتقاد ■ ترس از (...) ■ تهدید ■

The crowd responded to the poll: Whenever they publish critical content on social media, they are threatened by those criticized, directly or indirectly or by their supporters, and are being asked to submit their content or remove it from social media, otherwise, they will have a bad destiny.

14% of the participants have been criticized for criticizing the issue because of the officials' neglect. The group of social media users have said that it has been criticized in many cases from various institutions and from individuals and government officials, but no serious consideration has been made, which has led to discouragement.

22% of the participants in the poll refrain from publishing critical content in the social media due to fears (death, loss of duty, hearing criminality, accusations of genocide, etc.). The group responded that they would not be able to publish critical content in fear of losing their duty, or of accusing them of genocide and supporting political groups, or of losing their own lives or their family members. .

B: In the former government

Indeed, in the run-up to the National Unity Government, there was a dispersion of statistics on government censorship, but after complaints, this was for the first time in a poll during the time of the national unity government, which revealed that the Government of National Unity was the most important factor of Censorship.

10 – Stop of broadcasting because of the use of a word

A: In the government of national unity

In the government of national unity, publications of several printed publications were stopped by the authorities of Herat State University due to the use of a Persian word in Dari.

In the continuation of such restrictions on the use of words and the existence of a frightening atmosphere of the government of national unity against the media, during the past year of the solar year (1395), four publications in the province of Herat remained closed under pressure from the officials of Herat university.

Pegah, Papyrus, Had Had, and Roshangar were weekly newspapers in which Herat students published their practical works.

Authorities in the four publications have said that the head of the journalism faculty at Herat University has warned them not to use the terms of university and student in these publications, otherwise they will not be allowed to be published and distributed to students.

The directors responsible for these publications also claimed that the officials at Herat University told them that they should pass through them before publishing them.

Abdul Samih Sharifi, student at the Faculty of Journalism and Managing Director of Pegah's Newspaper in Herat province, said in a call to the Nai's office media that recently restrictions were imposed by the officials of the University of Herat and asked them not to publish the terms of the university and the student in their journal. . "There are some limitations for us, as if we use the term of Danishga in Persian means University or we should use the term" Pohanton in Pashto "besides it."

Director of the Pegah publication media adds that the head of the University of Herat Abdullah Fayez warned him that he should print the publication under the supervision of the head of the University of Herat. "Today, I asked the head of the faculty, and in the presence of a number of other officials, they said whatever they wanted, and warned that you should work under my work, and you would not work in the other way."

Another official from the four journals, who asked not to be named in the report, confirmed that the officials at the University of Herat have repeatedly asked them not to use the terms of the Danishgha in publishing material.

This action by the University of Herat has had severe reactions. The Nai Office condemned the Herat University action an announcement this illegal offense and described it as an unlawful court action.

Abdul Mujeeb Khalwatgar, CEO of Nai office, said in a statement "We ask the directors and practitioners of these four publications to continue their publications, and whenever they encounter problems in this regard, they will contact the Nai office.

Also, for the first time in the year of 1395 solar year, a national newspaper, due to the persecution of the head of the provincial council of Herat, Mr. Kamran Ali Zahi, did not publish his criticism of the same person in the Herat province, due to the impunity of the employees, The Hasht-Suhb newspaper in Herat province has also expressed a symbolic protest against bullying. This action was considered by the Hasht-Suhb newspaper as a self-censorship, and some also called it a symbolic protest against the harassment of the head of the provincial council of Herat.

In this case, director general of the Hasht-Suhb newspaper Parwiz Kawa said in an interview with the Nai media watch office: "There are three destinations behind our protest. First of all, it is important for us to discuss the security of our colleagues in Herat province, which may be damaged by our militiamen in Herat province in the province of Herat, and secondly we wanted to end the abuses of some officials, and thirdly to support Herat intellectuals who support the rule of law and call for the rule of society. "

"We wrote much but less people in protest of injustices and offenders, but this time we did not write in a symbolic act that read more and its effects far more than we wrote," said the director of the Hasht- Suhb newspaper.

According to Mr. Kawa, the Hasht-Suhb newspaper by this action wanted to say that if a threat comes from the local officials to its branches in Herat, it should be resolved.

B: In the former government

while at the same time and period of National unity government and before the government of national unity, however none of the publications were stopped due to using of a Persian word but Bashir Babi one of the employees of the Balkh radio and television station was fired by the order of former minister of information and cultural named Karim Khuram.

Also, following the use of Persian words, Dr. Zabiullah Fetrat, former director of Balkh local television station and Dawood Ahmadi, former general director of the National Television of Afghanistan received "cash penalties".

These contradictions caused tensions between Najibullah Roshan, former director of National Radio Television with Karim Khuram, the Minister of Information and Culture, and

eventually Najibollah Roshan resigned. in protest of the Ministry of Intelligence and Culture's performance. Mr. Najib Roshan, in an interview with the Nai media watch office, called Karim Khuram former Minister of Information and Culture as unlawful and totalitarian actions.

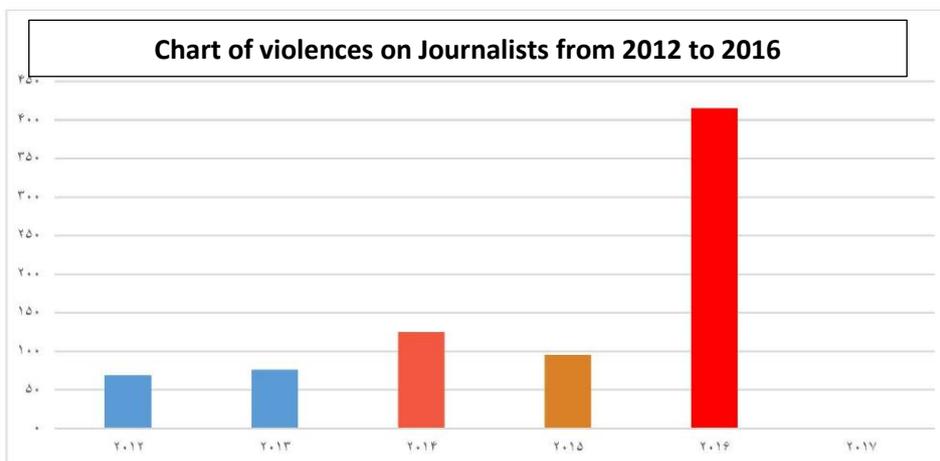
Karim Khorram, during his time in the Ministry of Information and Culture, spoke about freedom of speech. He spoke at a private party and raised a lot of responses in the media due to the fact that the governess was a facilitator of the freedom of expression.

11. Dismissal of spokesmen for the purpose of sharing information

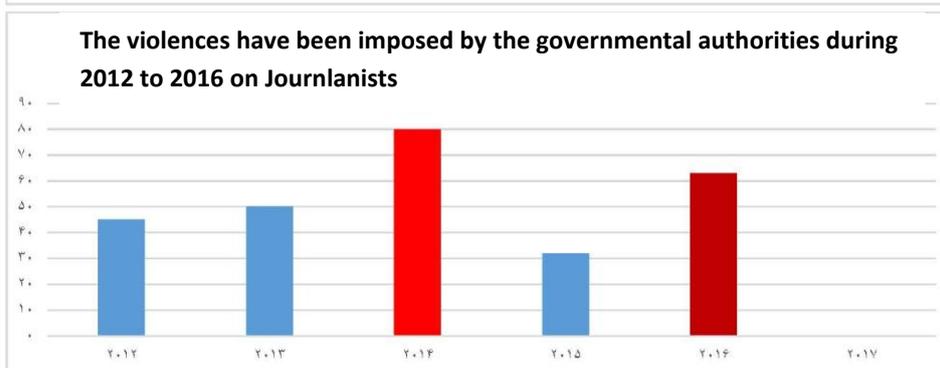
A: In the national unity government

For the first time in the national unity government, a spokeswoman who provided information for journalists was abandoned for the first time.

Abdul Karim Yourish, a spokesman for the Faryab Provincial Police Headquarters, provided timely information to the media during the fierce fighting on 28 July 2017. Local reporters say Mr. Yourish was a standard and valuable collaborator with the media, but was ousted due to news reports. Mr. Yourish himself also described the reason for his dismissal for providing information to reporters.



Violence cases	Year
67	2012
76	2013
125	2014
95	2015
415	2016
	2017



Violence cases	Year
45	2012
50	2013
80	2014
32	2015
63	2016
	2017

B: In the former government

In the period prior to the national unity government, Nai studies show that no source was "clearly" omitted because of providing the information. However, the letter and decisions that undermine information would be taken. The imposition of restrictions on interviews by the Herat Information and Culture Directorate and the restriction of access to information by Farah province officials were examples of attempts to deny information in media interviews.

12-Violences

A: In the government of national unity:

In the course of the national unity government, the level of violence on the media has increased. A comparison shows that in the course of 2017, violent government behavior on media and journalists has increased by 47%. While in 2012 it was equal to 11/11/1390 to 10/10/1390 (45 events) and in 2013 equal to 1391/10/10 to 12/10/1392 (50 incidents), the rate of government's violent behavior with the media , With the 2015 equal to 1393/10/11 to 1394/10/10 (32 events) and 2016, respectively, from 1394/10/11 to 1395/10/11 (63 events), but the rate of violence in the first half of the year of 2017 has increased significantly.

The statistical surveys indicate that in the two years of the National Unity Government and two years earlier, the average violence perpetrated by the government on the media every six months was 23 events, but in the first six months of the current year, this figure has risen to 34. This figure shows that the violent of government with the media has increased by 47% in the first half of 2017.

On the other hand, Najib Sharifi, head of the Immigration Committee, says the figures show an increase of 35 percent compared to the first six months of 2016, in which 54 violent events occurred. This is the highest figure in journalists in the first six months of the past 16 years.

It should be noted that during the reign of national unity, journalists were forced to leave the cities and their homes in a group because of the severity of insecurity and the collapse of the cities.

Violence against journalists during 2016 in Afghanistan

Type of Individually violence	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Homicide	8					2	1			1	1	1	14
Wounded	18	2										3	23
Arrest					1		2						3
Beating		1	3	3	11	7	1	9	1	2	4	1	43
Threat-Insult	1	3		1	2	11		1	3	12	2	4	40
Group Threat	Approximately 75 journalists and media staffs were threatened on 10 th of October after collapse of the Helmand province.												75
Group Threat	Approximately 96 journalists and media staffs were threatened on 3 rd of October after collapse of the Kunduz city for the second time.												96
Group Threat	Approximately 108 journalists and media staffs were threatened on 10 th of October after collapse of the Farah province.												108
Group Threat	Approximately 13 journalists and media staffs were threatened on 10 th of October after collapse of the Train-coot city of Helmand province.												13

Total	415
Cases carried out by the Government against journalists	63
Cases carried out by the Taliban against journalists	326
Cases carried out by the Unknown individuals against journalists	26

Based on the findings of the Nai Office, 108 journalists and media workers from Farah province, 75 journalists and media workers from Helmand province, 96 journalists and media staffs from Kunduz province and 13 journalists and media staffs from Uruzgan province have been forced to leave their cities, their homes and their work and they had left in group bases and go to neighboring provinces or to Kabul city.

13 - Leaving of journalism profession by the women

During the government of national unity, for the first time, one of the provinces of the country (Kunduz) felled. The collapse of this province and beside it, the loss of some other areas of the country from the sovereignty of the state led to the rejection of female journalists.

According to the statistics, at least 100 correspondent of ladies have left their work in the course of the national unity government. According to statistics released by the Nai, more than 500 journalists and media staff have left the country after the unification of the country and sheltered to Europe and the rest of the world.

Najib Sharifi, chief of the Committee on Immunity of Journalists, has said that since 2014, about 100 female correspondents in Kabul and other provinces of the country have been recognized for their threats and lack of immunity in the workplace.

Meanwhile, journalists are complaining about the threat of irresponsible gunmen, insurgents, members, families and lack of security in their work environment, and they consider these issues as deserters.

Shakila Ibrahimkhail, a well-known Tolo TV correspondent who left Afghanistan after the attack on the media in 1394, took asylum in Germany and said: "I left the journalism work in my country because I was facing threat."

But a poll put forward by the Nai Office in the late 1395s, contrary to the beliefs and preconceptions that already existed increased the presence of women in the Afghan media by 12%. According to the poll, 12,553 people are working in the Afghan media, of which 2,133 are women.

National unity government, law legitimizer and violator:

During his activities, the national unity government has supported the freedom of expression and access to information on symbolic works. One of these was the signing of the law on access to information, but on the other hand, the extent to which the law of access to information and the receipt of information by journalists has become problematic. As of May 2017, the Nai office announced the results of two polls, one on Internet and other Internet services, and on access to information, both of which showed that citizens and journalists were dissatisfied with the status. Internet users complain of low speed and high cost Internet, and nine out of nine correspondents report accessing information when they have access to it. Investigations and the results of the behavior of the national unity government and of the current president show that his government is a supporter of the law legitimizer, but at the same time it is a law violator.

Until this time, the National Unity Government has created another law called the "Penal Code of Execution Act", which has been called "restrictive of freedom of expression". The National Unity Government has also introduced a law on strikes and protests, which is likely to be ratified.

A: The implementation of the law on cybercrime and "restriction of freedom of speech"

At the time of the national unity government, a law that could restrict freedom of expression was signed. The law was a cybercrime law. The Nai supporting open media in Afghanistan Authority responded to the citation-of-law statement issued by the Afghan president, saying that ambiguity in the terms and phrases used in this law could create restrictions on freedom of expression.

It is believed that these limitations include access to information, the interpretation of articles that are not clear, and the lack of definitions of terms used in this law.

Abdul Mujeeb Khalwatgar, CEO of Nai office, says that he has shared these concerns with the Ministry of Information and Cultural, but has not received any response yet.

Mr. Khalwatgar said; "There are a number of articles in this law that are ambiguous, for example, about the production of media that are against ethics" without specifying what precisely the production is, about the insertion of a part of its technical and telecommunication equipment. It is forbidden, but it has not been told what is forbidden. But the Ministry of Information and Culture, in response to this statement, said that all fertilizers in the use of social media and media have been made in accordance with the Constitution of the country.

B. The Strikes plan: Applying the time limitation for expressing objections

The draft law on strikes, protests and marches has also been presented by the Ministry of Justice, which can prevent the protest and strike in ambiguous terms. Considering the license for the demonstration instead of announcing and limiting the time by the government, the protesters can not express their demands, which can reduce the grounds for free expression and protest.

The law of gatherings, strikes and demonstrations has six chapters and 33 articles, the final drafting of which was presented at the Ministry of Justice's premises on May 29, 1396. The plan also sparked analysts' protest responses.

Previously, there was no law in this area, and the only constitution that guarantees civil liberties was a source of freedom for marches and protests, and it still remains.

C: Sedimentation of disguising culture

While the national unity government has claimed to provide access to information, but pro-republican institutions say virtually nothing has changed in this regard, but secrecy continues, and the government is doing the right thing to fight this culture, which obstructs information. Can not.

"According to the Law on Access to Information, Fahim Dashti, executive director of the National Journalists Union, is required to create an information reference, but the national unity government has not taken so serious action in this regard."

"According to the Law on Access to Information, Fahim Dashti, executive director of the National Journalists Union, is required to create an information reference, but the national unity government has not taken so serious action in this regard."

Fahim Dashti, who is also a member of the Information Access Control Commission, says the culture of hiding information in state institutions is still in place. "The National Unity Government is not willing to pay an Afghani for a commission that monitors access to information and is created in accordance with the law," he said, criticizing the government's ignorance of implementing the law on access to information. Still, an Afghani has not been provided directly to the Information Monitoring Supervisory Board as a budget. When it does not have a material structure, it can not work properly. "

Mr. Dashti added that the Commission's monitoring of access to information has already been done, if done, with the help of national and international non-governmental organizations.

"We set up public awareness campaigns in at least 22 government agencies and nearly 30 non-governmental organizations, and about the law, qualifications and best practices," he said, summarizing what the commission said in order to institutionalize access to information. We clarified the responsibilities of the Commission to monitor the access to information and information of minds, but the culture and mentality of information by the government is still very weak. "

Meanwhile, Sayed Akram Afzali, head of the commission of monitoring of the implementation of the Access to Information Act, said: "The access to information Commission, which is responsible for monitoring access to information in Afghanistan, in 1395 year found that many institutions are now committed to implementing the accessibility to information act. "He added: How to divide the performance of the institutions that we need to collaborate on access to information into four categories, in the first section of the offices included in this category, have cooperated with this commission, have established the responsible Information Officer, have reported their reports to the commission, They have also made initiatives in the area of better access that the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) is in this category. "

Mr. Afzali said that other than the MRRD Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, none of the government agencies help access the information.

D: Continues of arresting journalists by prosecutors and other institutions

Along with what has been said about the creation of some new forms of violence and the impediment to the work of journalists by the National Unity Government mentioned in this report, previous forms of violence against journalists have continued throughout the national unity government, one of which is the wrong conduct, Investigates journalists by prosecutors and other institutions.

In the government of national unity, the continuation of illicit behavior with journalists, arrestment of journalists by prosecutors, has been followed as it was during the previous government. While the media law does not permit the introduction of a media activist to the prosecutor's office, journalists continue to be called to the prosecutor's offices, and this is one of the conventional but illegal methods of government with the media to press journalists.

Parwiz Kawa, director of Hasht-Suhb newspaper, wrote about the summons of the General Prosecutor's Office on 31 October 2015: "

A year ago, we had a story about the problems at the Prosecutor's Office, and we were writing about someone who had quoted his views on visiting some of the influential and elderly people with the president, and the article was not published by the Prosecutor's Office, and the Prosecutor's Office was seeking to arrest director of Hasht-Suhb newspaper. "

Kawa added that he often encounters many obstacles in the preparation of reports, especially investigative reports, and after the publication of the report face direct and indirect threats. "Mr. Kawa was summoned to the General Prosecutor's Office on 12 May 2013.

Also, the governor of Zabul announced a number of journalists to the provincial prosecutor's office on November of 2015. Extremist behavior in the pursuit of journalists has also occurred in Farah, Helmand, and Kandahar provinces, and no dealings with reporters have been made in accordance with the law.

Earlier in the national unity government Managing Director of the Mandegar newspaper, Noorullah Stanikzai, a journalist in Logar province in 2011, was drawn by prosecutors.

Hopes created by the national unity government:

For the first time, the law on access to information was signed by Mohammad Ashraf Ghani on 01 December 2014. The drafting and signing of this law was foreseen in media law and was implemented in the government of national unity. The signing of this law was welcomed. Journalists and media activists have recognized the signing of this law as one of the new hopes of ease with the aim of reducing the restrictions on access to information for journalists and the media.

Nai office said in a statement in response to the news: "Freedom of expression remains defective without right to access of information. That's why the place of analytical and investigative reporting in the Afghan media was often remained empty. Because the journalists were not able to have access the necessary documents and evidence. The law that was signed will provide journalists with the necessary facilities. "

B: Establishment of the Commission to monitor the implementation of the Access to Information Act

Following the signing of the Access to Information Act, the Law of Monitoring Commission was established on 30 September 2015.

Officials of the commission have confirmed the violations of the law on access to information by government agencies since its signing, and say that after this, any government agency that wants to violate this law will face the Commission's serious crackdown.

C: Establishment a Joint Committee on security and safety of Journalists

The establishment of a joint committee on security and safety of journalists on 04 October 2016 is one of the most promising efforts of the National Unity Government to secure journalists' immunity.

Nai has come to the conclusion that the work assigned to this committee, if properly implemented, could lead to the development of journalism.

A: Establishment a committee to investigate violent cases of journalists

On the other hand, the committee is required to begin investigating journalists' violent cases. This committee was established at the time of the national unity government on the 26 February 2016. Although the committee's findings have not yet been provided to reporters on the investigation of cases of violence, but if these investigations are carried out correctly and in principle, they can have positive effects in improving the status of media work and reduce restrictions.

D: 12% increase in female correspondents

Findings of Nai, on 19 February 2017 the survey revealed that a 12% increase in the number of women correspondents in Afghanistan despite the security and customs threats. This increase, which has come at the time of the national unity government, can bring about more hopes for the future. Past studies have shown that at least 100 women journalists abandoned their jobs due to insecurity and the fall of a province and cultural threats.

Conclusion:

An overview of the behavior of the National Unity Government against journalists shows that this government has been a violent behavioral factor for journalists. These mistreatments start from the highest level of government and continue to the bottom. In the government of national unity, for the first time, the president insulted the media. It was in this government that the president banned journalists from asking and violated the law of access to information that he himself had signed up. During the reign of National Unity, for the first time, journalists were arrested and interrogated at the request of the National Security Council. A confrontation between the president's bodyguards and reporters arose from the time of the national unity government.

Meanwhile, the summary of the report indicates continued bad behavior during the time of the national unity government. Increasing censorship and violating the relevant laws, violent and hatred clashes, arresting, killing and abusive behaviors on the part of the government on

the media and preventing access to information from cases that existed before the government of national unity, but during the national unity government has been increased.

Before the national unity government, at the time of Hamid Karzai, the President's individual was never disrespectful to the media. Along with that, other insulting authorities to the media have also been the events that have occurred over the past ten years and somehow blamed the media and also what has continued during the national unity government as well.

The arrests of journalists by the National Security Council, the National Directorate of Security, illegally harassment of journalists, incorrect decisions, and recent drafts of restrictive laws and codes for cybercrime and protests and strikes, express explicitly the rise of bad coincidence in the government of unity National with media and freedom of expression and other freedoms related to freedom of expression.

Journalists believe that such behaviors that are ongoing, suppress media and discourage journalists, and limit the space of publishing and disseminating free information.

All this comes as the two leaders of the national unity government during the election campaign strongly committed to maintaining freedom of expression as a major achievement, but in reviewing this report, it can be said that in practice the national unity government has not given an active commitment to freedom of expression because it has given unlawful arrests, insult to reporters at the highest level of government, repression of journalists by the president's bodyguards, censorship, failing to provide security, not giving information and eliminating the work of women journalists.

The Nai office, supporting open media in Afghanistan once again, by presenting this report, calls for the opening of the fields of publication and dissemination of information within the framework of maternity laws and the resolution of the challenges mentioned in this report, as well as the elimination of pessimism about the media, and from all walks of life The request for improvement in the information situation is ease of access to information for all citizens and calls on the Afghan government to refrain from over-the-law and degrading treatment of the media and not to bargain with any value, freedom of expression and access to information, and to make the work of female journalists work better, and do a lot of efforts.